Remarks/Arguments

Claims 1-14 are now pending in this application. In the December 24, 2003 Office Action, claims 1, 3, and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,098,069 to Yamaguchi (hereinafter *"Yamaguchi"*). Claims 2, 5-7, and 9-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over *Yamaguchi* in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,405,225 to Apfel et al. (hereinafter *"Apfel"*).

For the reasons set forth below, the applicants respectfully request reconsideration and immediate allowance of this application. Prior to discussing the reasons why the applicants believe that the claims currently pending in this application are allowable, a brief description of the present invention and the cited reference is presented.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a method and system for packing a Web page as a single file and unpacking the Web page so that the resource file structure of the packed Web page is maintained and the unpacked Web page may be displayed in its original form without an expensive extraction process. The present invention utilizes an existing open standard, MIME encapsulation of aggregate HTML documents ("MHTML") as a storage format for a Web page. A single file contains all of the Web page content and may be packed or unpacked by selecting from a user interface menu provided when the web page is selected. A user does not need to first load the Web page in a different application before packing or unpacking.

To pack a Web page, the invention parses through the HTML page searching for links to supporting files and gathering a list of the supporting files. The supporting files and the main HTML page are then packed into a single MHTML file. Within the packed file, the main HTML page is stored along with indications of the content location and the type of content (i.e. text/html, image/gif, text/xml, etc.) stored. Each supporting file is stored as a separate component of the packed file, also with an indication of the content location and the type of content. The content locations and type of content indications are subsequently used in the process of unpacking the Web page.

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To unpack a Web page, the name of the main HTML Web page is determined. The locations of the supporting files are then determined. The main Web page and supporting files are unpacked and saved into a folder structure based on the content-location descriptions in the packed MHTML file. If leaf names for the supporting files cannot be determined, a name is assigned and an extension is applied based on the content type description saved in the packed MHTML file.

Summary of the Cited Reference

Yamaguchi describes a data managing method and device for obtaining data from the Internet based upon a Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") input by a user. When the user inputs a URL, the invention of *Yamaguchi* obtains the specific data from the URL site as well as the constituent data referenced by the specific data and stores it together in a file. When a user requests stored data by inputting a URL, *Yamaguchi* teaches searching index information for the requested URL, and if found, obtaining and displaying the stored data. As discussed below, *Yamaguchi* does not teach storing a description of the type of content with each portion of constituent data obtained. *Yamaguchi* also fails to teach a file unpacking process, wherein the single file is unpacked into multiple files according to a folder structure.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §102

The Examiner rejected claims 1 and 4 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Yamaguchi*. The applicants respectfully submit that *Yamaguchi* fails to teach, suggest, or describe each element of the embodiments of the present invention recited in amended claims 1 and 4.

Independent Claim 1

Yamaguchi does not teach, suggest, or describe each recitation of independent claim 1. In particular, *Yamaguchi* does not teach "the first component having a first content location and a separate first content type description" and "the second component having a second content location and a separate second content type description" as

recited in claim 1. *Yamaguchi* does not teach, suggest, or describe these and other recitations of claim 1.

Yamaguchi teaches an index that comprises the URLs of the main Web page and the URLs associated with the constituent data on that page. These URLs provide file names associated with the data. There are no descriptions of the type of content in these files separate from the file name. Therefore, for at least these reasons, claim 1 is allowable over *Yamaguchi*.

Independent Claim 4

Yamaguchi also does not teach, suggest, or describe each recitation of independent claim 4. In particular, *Yamaguchi* fails to teach, suggest, or describe "wherein each supporting file is added to the single file by assigning each supporting file a content location set to the location of the supporting file and a separate content type description." As discussed above with respect to claim 1, *Yamaguchi* does not teach, suggest, or describe a separate content type description. For at least this reason, independent claim 4 is allowable over *Yamaguchi*.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 2, 5-7, and 9-14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over *Yamaguchi* in view of *Apfel*. The applicants respectfully submit that pursuant to MPEP § 706.02(k), *Apfel* is not qualified as prior art under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) or 35 U.S.C. § 103. At the time the present invention was made, *Apfel* and the claimed invention were both subject to an obligation of assignment to Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, WA. Accordingly, the rejection of claims 2, 5-7, and 9-14 as being obvious over *Yamaguchi* in view of *Apfel* is rendered moot.

Claim Objection - Claim 8

The December 24, 2003 Office Action indicated that claim 8 contains patentable subject matter and would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the recitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The applicants have added

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new claim 15 that includes the recitations of original claims 4, 5, and 8. Original claim 8 has been canceled. Accordingly, new claim 15 is allowable over the prior art of record.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing amendment and remarks, the applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance. Reconsideration and reexamination of the application and allowance of the claims at an early date is solicited. If the Examiner has any questions or comments concerning this matter, the Examiner is invited to contact the applicants' undersigned attorney at the number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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